THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1884.

Hijom Opera House, Optom and Eurydice, 2 P. Cashma-The Berly We. 2 P. H. Dally 3 I had to The Country Girl. 245 P. M. Grand Opera House, The Rojah, 2 P. M. Hadron Square | Boutro-Alpine Ross. | 195 P. M Row Park | Boutro-Wared, a Partner. | 10 H. Rible's Garden - A Wile's Peril. AP. H. Nikio's Greeker - A Wile Feet. 3 P. M. New York Committy The atre-Chilinton. People's The atre-Pique 8 P. M. Star Theatre-Nathwas 2 P. M. Theatre-Comique-Cord-time Aspertions / Theatre-Kalsie and Liebe. 3 P. M. Tony Pastor's Theatre-Variety. Sr. M. Union Square Turatre regarden. 1P. M.

Advertising Rates.

Special Notices, after marriages and deaths, per line. O

tay edition same rates as above. WHERLY, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large

The Democratic National Convention The National Democratic Committee meets

in Washington to-morrow to fix the time and place for holding the National Convention of the party. We trust that the time of the Convention

will be set as far back in the senson as possible-say from the 20th of August to the 10th of September.

It seems wise to concentrate the labor and agitation of the campaign into the two months immediately preceding the election. In our judgment the most suitable and most agreeable place for the Convention Is

the hotel accommodations are ample, pro-

vided the Convention takes place after the throng of summer visitors has diminished. If, however, a Western town is to be selected, Cheinnati will probably be the most eligible. A great deal might be said in favor of Chicago, but the Republicans meet there, and it is not convenient that both conven-

Nature and Trade.

tions should hall from the same place.

The forces of nature have been working in opposition to any improvement of trade for several weeks past. At the East we have had the most depressing weather, with only here and there a day when the sun was not shut out by cloud and fog. At the West the great floods have interrupted communications and seriously affected many business interests in all parts of the country.

Consequently the mercantile and manufacturing recovery, of which the signs had previously begun to appear, has been delayed at the approach of spring, when it was expected that the evidences of improvement would become manifest. The inclement weather has dampened the spirits of the business community and disturbed the progress of enterprise.

The retail trade has, of course, suffered because of the long-continued rain and fog, so unusual with us, and so certain to lower the spirits of men. The inclement weather has occurred, however, at a season when the dealers were rather getting ready for coming trade than expecting a present rush of custom. A few weeks of sun and exhilarating air in the spring will bring them all they want.

The surplus caused by the overproduction of which so much has been said has been largely reduced, and prices have apparently reached the bottom. That is beginning to be the impression on both the financial and commercial exchanges. There is consequently

more confidence both in buying and holding. The circumstance that so long a period of depression and shrinkage has been borne by the business community without widespread disaster is very encouraging. Few large and PALMERSTON, whose accepted and offailures, comparatively, have taken place, and credits are still good. In truth, there has | man of no larger calibre than is Sir Stafford rather been apprehension of danger to come than alarm as to the present. Spite of a constantly falling market, well established houses are unshaken, and of the failures which occur, four-fifths are of small dealers with a capital under five thousand dollars.

The worst has probably passed, and it has not been so bad as it seemed. Business has withstood a large shrinkage for more than two years, and yet it presents no distressing or alarming symptoms. We look for slow but steady improvement.

News is Property.

A bill will soon be submitted to Congress in which every self-sustaining and self-re specting newspaper in the land is deeply in terested. The measure, which we believe has been prepared by the Hon. HENRY WATTERson, will recognize for the first time the fact that news is property, and that the owners of property in news are entitled to the protection of the law.

News is sought, bought, sold, and stolen. It is sought in every part of the world, frequently at enormous cost and through complex organizations requiring the investment of large amounts of capital. Brains and money are freely expended in procuring news. It is bought for cash. It is sold for each. The ownership passes from the selier to the purchaser precisely as in the case of other things having market value. It is not only property, just as the white paper, the ink, the type, and the presses of the newspaper establishment are property, but it is also, in one sense, the most luable property of all. The newspaper exists only to publish it. The white paper carries it from the presses to the readers only

because it is in itself a thing of value. But while the owner of a copyrighted work of fiction, or of a copyrighted photograph, or map or chromo or piece of music is amply protected against piracy, the owner of news is at the mercy of thieves the moment that the first published copy of his journal reaches the market. Hundreds of piratical sheets have existed and still exist in the great cities solely because there is no law to punish their dishonest proprietors for preying upon the newspapers which pay their own way. The products of enterprise, perseverance, intellectual effort, and liberal expenditure of money, are seized by pirates and sold to the public contemporaneously and in direct competition with the wares of the real owner. While it is a crime to steal a single copy of the newspaper itself, worth in the market two or three or five cents, it is no crime, as the law stands, to steal that which gives value to every one of fifty or a hundred thousand copies of that newspaper.

The bill in question copyrighting news for twenty-four hours, is almed at the sneak thieves, and only the sneak thieves can object to it. It commends itself to every honest man who believes that the products of skilled labor and merchandise bought and paid for are entitled to enjoy protection, not against fair competition but against dishonest per so unqualifiedly piedged to party as misappropriation. The bill is in the interest to become subject to the dictation of

the agencies on which the public depends for the collection and publication of intelligence respecting the world's doings. All hones ournalists and all honest citizens must hope hat this bill will pass Congress without delay.

Gladstone Escapes Censure.

The House of Commons, in which a little less than four years ago the Liberals outnumbered by a hundred votes Conservatives and Home Rulers combined, declined on Tuesday evening by a majority of 49 out of 573 votes to censure the Soudan policy of the GLADSTONE Government, Inasmuch as the 77 members absent or not voting may be presumed to have been proportionately divided among the political parties, it would follow that only about fifteen of the Premier's habitual supporters voted against him at this crisis.

Are we to infer that this insignificant de fection is a fair measure of the irritation caused within the ranks of the Liberal party tself by the disastrons outcome of the at empt to shirk the grave responsibilities im posed on England by her occupation of Egypt? Does not the result of the division rather mean that the shocking incapacity displayed during the debate by most of the Conservatives, and especially by their osten sible leader, Sir Stafford Northcote, con vinced the House, if not the country, of their infitness to govern, and shamed the disaffected Liberals into reluctant adherence to their old chief?

This is clear from the speeches of two dis inguished Liberals, Mr. W. E. FORSTER and Mr. G. J. Goschen, whose declarations are peculiarly significant, because, had they so chosen, they could easily have turned more than the twenty-five votes needed to overthrow the Ministry. Mr. Forsten's arraignment of the shuffling, halting course pursued by the Government was excoriating and unanswerable. He showed that every step which the Cabinet had of late been seared into taking by public clamor, was itself a scathing criticism of its past Saratoga. Everybody likes to go there, and sins of omission. He held up to scorn the Ministry's attempt to escape accountability by skulking behind the puppet which it had set up in Cairo. He challenged the Government to explain why its policy of evacuation was not enforced before Hicks Pasha was despatched on an aggressive campalen in Kordofan, and why, if thousands of British soldiers can now be sent to Suakim, few hundreds were not forwarded to Baken Pasha in response to his desperate appeals for some adequate means of carrying relief to Tokar. To Ministers, he said, was due the massacre of TEWFIK Bey and the women and children whom that officer had striven vainly to defend, for, had they wished, they might easily have rescued Sinkat. Interrupted by one of Mr. GLADSTONE'S underlings with the question, " How?" Mr.

Forsten retorted, amid the cheers of the

House, "By doing three weeks ago what

they are doing now."

But although Mr. Forsren laid bare the calamitous stupidity of the GLADSTONE polley in Egypt, although he made it patent hat to his mind their conduct could not well have been worse, he was not prepared to say that anything better could be looked for from the Conservative party, as it is at present managed and inspired in the House of Commons. Not that the late Secretary fo Ireland, or any other man experienced in affairs, would allow his action to be moulded by the stale metaphor about the inadvisability of swapping horses when crossing a stream. If it were possible to answer with a figure of speech momentous questions of state, the expediency of the exchange mooted would still depend on the relative merits of the equine candidates for employment. A Parliamentary revolution during the Seven Years' War made WILLIAM PITT Prime Minister and gave England Canada; the overthrow of Lord ABERDEEN amid the stress of the protracted struggle in the Crimea rekindled the flagging hopes and energies of England, and brought victory to the front. But more ridicule than comfort would be drawn from precedents like these by a party whose substitute for Pirr ficial head in the House of Commons, is a NORTHCOTE. No wonder that Mr. FORSTER, reflecting into whose hands might fall the helm of state, or at the least a large share of the influence controlling a Conservative Cabinct, appounced that, notwithstanding his unqualified disapproval of their past performances, he would not, with his vote, help to drive the present Ministers from office.

Mr. Goschen, on the other hand, singled out Lord Salisbury as the object of his special distrust; but it is doubtful whether Mr. Forster and the majority of the disaffected Liberals concur in such depreciation of the capacity of the Conservative spokesman in the upper House for a rational and resolute administration of foreign affairs. Lord BEACONSFIRED was always careful to give Lord Sadisbury a large share of the eredit reflected upon England by her refusal to tolerate the treaty of Stefano, and most men, we imagine, would prefer to have history associate their names with the Congress of Berlin than with the recognition of Et MAHDI and the abandonment of Sinkat. But under the foolish system of a dual leadership, which for three years has paralyzed the Conservative party, there was no certainty that Lord Salisbury would be the head of a Conservative Ministry, and, in any event, Sir Stafford Northcore would well night balance the former's power in the Cabinet, and take upon his weak shoulders the weighty task of defend-

ing the new Government in the House. The meaning, then, of the division on the motion of censure is briefly this: That, while far more than the number of Liberals requisite to overthrow the present Ministers are bitterly incensed by its mismanagement of affairs in the Soudan, they are not yet conrinced that the unorganized and discordant opposition could perform the work of governing, and they are naturally loath to throw

their votes away.

genuine reform."

We Welcome a New Contemporary. We have received from the future publishers the prospectus of a new newspaper soen to appear in Des Moines, Iowa, to be called the Million. Its chief purpose is to propagate the doctrine of free trade, but at the same time it proposes to engage in "a candid discussion of American politics," and to "keep the popular millions informed of what their lawmakers are actually doing for them." But, although the Million hopes to see free trade established one of these days in the United States, those statesmen who know nothing but free trade and who eschew politics must not hope it will be an organ all for themselves and for nobody else. Our expected contemporary starts out with the declaration that it "will wear no party collar." It admits not the slightest doubt that free trade ought to be our national policy, but for the present it announces its intention to " give its candid support to men and measures devoted to

That is a sensible programme. A newspaof the public, for it protects and strengthens | party managers is often liable to be forced

into adopting a bad or impracticable course, according as the leaders are unsound or im-politic. Compared with an independent journal, it is pretty certain to be too rigid in it deas, inclastic, dull, uninteresting, less readable, less instructive, addressed to a smaller audience, and consequently possessed of les influence. So our new friend, the Miltion, hoping that some day, though it may not be in ours, the world will be joined in one undivided brotherhood, when uni versal peace and honest free trade shall prevail, means to devote itself mainly to sensi ble, practicable political alms, and not to those that are imaginary and delusive We welcome our new contemporary into the ranks of truthtelling, painstaking judicious, and useful journals, and ex pect to see it begin in carnest by turning the Republicans out. May its subscribers correspond with its title to the extent of equalling the weekly circulation of THE SUN, hat is a million or more.

A Lesson in Professional Manners.

A prominent lawyer in this city is engaged s counsel in the trial of an important casbefore a referee of distinguished learning who has been a Commissioner of Appeals The lawyer is ROSCOE CONKLING, and the eferce is THEODORE W. DWIGHT. One of the counsel opposed to Mr. CONKLING is a gentleman named MELVILLE C. DAY, who does not happen to be so well known as the

In the course of the reference Mr. DAY has een more loquacious than is agreeable to Mr. CONKLING. Mr. DAY made a very long argument on a motion to dismiss the com plaint. After this had gone on during four sessions Mr. Conkling thought he had heard enough. "He began to look aggressive," says the report, "and rose up and ob ected," and, we are bound to say, there was propriety in a remonstrance against an unlimited continuance of Mr. Day's discourse But instead of a mild and good-tempered application to the referee, Mr. CONKLING

made a savage attack upon his opponent. He charged Mr. Day with the high and mighty crime of talking to the reporters rather than to the Court. "The gentleman had better not drive me in the presence of reporters to state what I know." said Mr CONKLING; and he then went on to charac terize Mr. DAY's conduct as "what in Eng land would be called nasty."

We venture to say there is no court in Engand where counsel would be allowed without rebuke to indulge in such language concern-

ing an adversary. Mr. CONKLING has held high political office He aspires to the very highest professional distinction. The fact that he was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and declined the place, is sufficient of itself to give him exceptional prominence at the bar. But, as Bacon said, every man owes a debt to his profession. Mr. CONKLING is a conspicuous figure. He is watched by hundreds of young lawyers who will be likely to strive for success by the methods which seem most effectual in his case. Is he setting them a worthy example? Should they not be taught, rather, to avoid

arrogance and asperity as certain to be inurious to themselves and likely to be prejudicial to the interests committed to their care

Better Stop and Think.

The special order for to-day in the House of Representatives is a bill granting pensions to all soldiers who served at least sixty days in the Mexican war, and to all who served thirty days in the Creek, or the Black Hawk, or the Seminole war. The pensions are not for wounds, for disabilities, or for suffering, but simply for service. It has been estimated that if the bill becomes a law it will take about one hundred million dollars out of the Treasury sooner or later.

A peculiarly interesting feature of this cheme-and it is in line with other attempts to grab the surplus is the fact that its support seems to come from the Democratic side The Democrats made a party issue on the question of forcing consideration of the bill to-day. The Republicans fillbustered to prevent its consideration.

sion bill does not measure the strength which it will entist on the side of the majority when the vote is on passing it. Better let this sort of legislation alone!

secure an early hearing for the Mexican Pen-

As long as access to the Brooklyn Bridge s confined and restricted as it is at present, and as it must apparently for some time remain, little benefit would be derived from the removal of the Chatham street elevated railway station. The bridge trustees state that they must have more room for switching their cars, and that they cannot obtain such room unless the railway station is removed. It is doubtful if they would not by such alterations make the bridge entrance very much more of a nuisance than it is at present. The fact of the matter is that the passenger and car traffic over the bridge is most indifferently managed, and that it cannot be in any degree bettered by such changes as the bridge trustees

The experience that has so far been had of the utility of the bridge indicates very clearly that it will not fulfil its function properly until the elevated railroad tracks are graded on to the structure and passengers are carried through to Brooklyn from points upon the ele-

vated roads without change of cars. If trains were to leave the Post Office, opposite the Astor House, alternately for Brooklyn and Harlem, the bridge traffic would increase just as that of the elevated railroads has in creased. As it is at present, its management is in a measure prohibitory upon travel. Its New York approach is inconvenient and dan-gerous, and its facilities for dealing with crowds upon the occasions of heavy river fors are wholly inadequate. To succeed and be of service it should be essentially a rapid transit bridge, and it can only be made into such a bridge by effecting a conjunction with the elevated roads.

Now that Rugo's little vacation is ended it might be well for his sailer to try and induce im to remain in durance till the trial begins. A person whose record is so conspicuous as so's seems to be, will, of course, be treated with more consideration than falls to the lot of ordinary prisoners. Such a distinguished man expects to feed on the fat of the land, and to onsole his loneliness with the best eigars. He becomes a public character, an i must have all the privileges due to greatness. But even Ruco ought not to absent himself from the jail without leave. No doubt his indulgent jailer will press these considerations upon his prisoner. Besides, Evon himself is probably glad to get back. He fares a good deal better in jail than he has fared during his recent excursion.

Mr. MICHAEL CREGAN, the gallant Stalwart leader in the Sixteenth district, who has caused great consternation among numerous members of his party by his declaration of allogiance to President Autuur, has again triumphed over his enemies. They ac him of intimidating Republican voters who opposed him, but the charge was pronounced to be unfounded. His opponents insisted that they had a majority in his district, but this statement was gently contradicted by a Creganite, who remarked that it was a lie. And certainly if Mr. Candan's opponents are a majority, it is queer that he succeeds in defeating them so easily. It is a soffowful spectacle to soo members of the same sweet party bicker. ing and giving one another the lie as the Re-

publicans in the Sixteenth district and in emany other districts are but too ready to do. Let harmony prevail. But Mr. Caroan is sure to prevail, whether harmony does or doesn't.

The author of the successful little nove "The Bread Winners," appears to be Mr. THOMAS HUNTER, the principal of the Norma College in this city. We knew he was a elever schoolmaster, but never suspected him being a elever story teller.

We are sorry to record the fact that the Democrats didn't come out of Tuesday's elechoped for. They cut down the Republican majority very handsomely, but they couldn't win the fight.

Mrs. JOHN W. MACKAY recently sat for portrait to Maissonier and paid him some fifteen thousand dollars for it. Her friends said it was a caricature, the newspapers criticised its severely, and Mrs. Mackay burned it. Mr. WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT went to Paris and had his portrait painted by the same artist and it hangs in the gallery of his palatial abode in the Fifth avenue. If Mrs. MACKAY's portrait was characterized by the same quality of disagree able candor and unserupulous truthfulner is nothing surprising in her having burned i

Our esteemed contemporary, the World thinks that because Mr. HOLMAN voted for the unconstitutional gift of public money to re-lieve the sufferers from the Ohio floods, "we will never bear of Mr. HOLMAN again in THE What nousense! A man like Mr. Hot. MAN must be pardoned not for one mistake only, but for fifty.

MR. PAYNE NOT A CANDIDATE. Declaring That He Is Not a Candidate for the Presidency and Shall Not He.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The threatened se ession of the province of Manitoba from the Canadian Confederacy if the Dominion Gov ernment should refuse an increased subsidy to the Canadian Pacific Railway, caused a Cana dian resident of Washington, a decided annex ationist, to inquire of the Hon. Heary B. Payne of Ohlo, as Senator-elect and candidate for the Presidency, what he thought regarding the Democratic policy in respect to annexation in case they were restored to power? To this inquiry Mr. Payne made the following reply:

CLEVELAND, Peb. 15. Dran Sir. I have received your letter of the 13th inst In regard to the approxition of Canada, it would be sufficient for me to say that I am not and shall not be a candidate for the Presidency; therefore my opinion on the question can be of no importance. Yet if I had formed an opinion I should not healtate to express it; is fact, of late years, the matter has not been discussed, and there has been no occasion for considering it. have visited Manitoba, and am somewhat familiar with the policy of the Dominion. I fear the Pacific Railroad is a huge elephant on its hands; the proposed additional loan or guarantee is fearful, and will embarrass seriously, if it does not end in bankruptcy. Still I have not examined it sufficiently to form an opinion. I am, respect fully, yours, &c., H. B. PAYNE.

THE CONGRESS LIBRARY JOB.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 .- The organ of the lobby here is very much exercised because THE SUN compared the assessed valuation of the land proposed as a site for the Congress Library with the appropriation named in the bill for that object, showing a difference more than a hundred thousand dollars over the It was naturally assumed that this large dif-

ference would go into "somebody's pocket," and the belief is strengthened by the violence with which a reasonable assumption, justified by long experience in similar cases, has been To weaken the force of the indisputable facts

presented in THE SUN It is alleged "there is no real estate in Washington assessed at its full value, and that one-balf of it is set down at from one-fourth to one-third less than it can be

This is a charge for the sworn assessors, all f them in good standing as citizens and as responsible property holders to confront. It accuses them of making perjured returns, falsifying the value of real estate they were ap

The act of March 3, 1883, "to levy an assess ment on the real estate in the District of Columbia in the year 1883," provides as follows SECTION 6. That each assessor shall, in all cases, from actual view and from the best sources of information in his reach, determine, as nearly as practicable, the tru-value of each separate truct or lot of real property in his We hope that the Democratic anxiety to district in lawful money, and he shall separately esti-mate the value of ell improvements on any fract or lot, and shall note the same in his field book, which shall be carried out as part of the value of such tract or lot, and he shall also return the dimensions of each tract or lot.

After the assessors made their individual re-ports, the act directed by

After the assessors made their individual roports, the act directed by
Section 9. That the assessor of the District and the
sacessors herein provided for shall compose a Buard of
Equalization of the real property, and they shall convene
at an office, to be provided by the Commissioners, on
the first Menday of June, 1883, and every third year
thereafter. They shall take an oath fairly and impartially to equalize the value of the real property according to law. Any seven of them shall constitute a quorum, and a cherk appointed by the Commissioners shall
keep a full and accurate account of their proceedings
and orders. They shall immediately proceed to equalize
the valuation made as aforemad by the assessors, but that
each lot and tract, and the improvements thereon,
shall be entered upon the fax list as their true value in
money, and for this purpose they shall hear such compisants as may be made in respect of said assessment,
and in determining them they may raise the valuations of
such largets or lets as, in their opinion, may have been returned below their true value, and reduce the valuations
of such as they may helieve to invo been returned above
the true value thereof.

It is thus asenot that two methods are on-

It is thus seen that two mothods are employed to ascertain the true value of real pronerty in money. First, by assessors separately in defined districts; and, secondly, by a Board of Equalization after the returns have all been made, where the assessments are reviewed and the parties in interest are leard. The law imposes a penalty for any evasion of the duties imposed on the assessors, or any connivance to faisify the value of the property assessed. Six squares of ground east of the Capitol, part of which has been designated for a site of the projected library of Congress, were assessed at \$447.059, and the bill which passed the Senate fixes a limit of \$550.000 for this property, or \$103.000 over and above, "the true value in money," determined by the assessors.

A lobby has been working for the sale of these squares to the Government for soveral years. Lobbyists do not usually work without the expectation of roward, They are not sweet tempered when foiled, and in the present case the property of the present of healers are and harden and h

Londyists do not usually work without the ex-pectation of reward. They are not sweet tem-pered when folied, and in the present case the prospect of losing a round hundred thousand for addition, division, and silence does not seem to have exerted a southing influence on an over-taxed nervous system. This is not a good year for jobs, and that fact disturbs the impecunious loby, and deranges its great ex-pectations.

Sorghum.

Washington, Feb. 19.-Representatives of the partment to the National Academy of Sciences. This is urged on the ground that to science is largely due winatever progress has been made in making sogar from sorghum, and that the aid of scientific investigation and experiment is needed for its future auccess. The Louisiana sugar men, the growers and dealers are cordially colliperating with the sorghum people, and they have been reenforced by refiners and sugar dealers in New York and elsewhere, who, it appears, have been making independent inquiries into the subject, and have reached the conclusion that it is from sorghim that sugar, thenp and picuty, is to be obtained in the near future. The proposal referred to has the american and active support of some of the most gromnent and influential members of Congress in both cranches, without regard to party

The House Committee on Agriculture have stricken from the bill hereafter to be reported the proposed item of \$15,000 to be expended by the Department of Agriculture in experiments with sorghum A Journalist's Judgment.

From the New Haven News The ghost of William Cullen Bryant tickles

us with a reminiscence. Entering not long before his death the sanctum of his newspaper, he took up a log New York daily, plooled painfully through its abyes of news, threw it down and said pathetically " Give me Tue Sex. I can't find anything in these big newspapers

The Bemocratte Befent in Erie.

Enry Pa., Feb. 20.-The defeat of John Boyle

THE WORK OF CONGRESS. MID. WEEK ECHOES.

daughters and wives of men engaged in active

business displayed, as a rule, much less show:

Both good taste and bank accounts were the

gainers by it. In a country where youth has

such an immease power, this point is very important. Whether you go to a ball or to an

opera in London, bald and gray heads of men

and decaying or dropsical figures of women are

sadly predominant. In most cases the young

English women are busy taking care of chil

dren, and the young men busy putting money

stay at home, while the young enjoy themselve

makings. Thus it is that the young America

woman frames the taste and tact of this coun-

try's society, and it is therefore her demeano

The public balls have this year been wo

rest is growing more and more silly. The two

French balls at the Academy of Music were a

nuisance in every respect. The Liederkranz was somewhat better managed, but was voted

too duli and too respectable. The Arion close to-night this sort of Saturnalias.

The managers of the National Horse Show

Association are busy preparing for their next

exhibition, which is to take place in the spring,

instead of in the autumn. There can be no

doubt that May is a much better month for s

display of this kind than October. Not only

are there many more well-to-do people in town

during that part of the year, but the horses

also appear to better advantage in all the sleek-ness of their new coats. The association has

different classes of animals, and especially of

the coaching horses and cobs. Several fine

stallions of these varieties have been imported

from England for the purpose of crossing with

the lighter American horse. Madison Square Garden has been rented, and the prize list ex-

tended to \$17,500, exclusive of the special prize

It is to be regretted that while so much is

done by both professional and amateur breeders of horses, and some efforts are being made

to improve American cattle, the sheep of this

country are so much neglected. The inferior

Great Britain, Canada, and Australia are year-

y spending large sums of money for the im-

provement of their breads but with the arcon

rams by some Western speculative breeder, nothing is done here. In Frauce the wealthi-

est landowners have taken a lively interest in

theep breeding for the last twenty years. The

Loiret; of Count de Chezelles, in the Oise, and

mous. Higher than these breeders still stood M.

de Béhague, who has just died. The Mouton-

Béhague brings always double the price of or-

dinary mutton in the Paris markets, and the

mouths of many American visitors to the Café

Anglais will probably water when they remem-

de Béhague used his landed estates in the

ber the small plump gigot Rehague served there

Loiret for the crossing of the small French ewes of the Berri with the choicest imported

South Devon rams. The breeding of these

beles d'élevage, as opposed to the beles de ferme,

He had eight separate parks in which the ani-

mals were kept and treated according to the

tended for breeding were kept in strict separa

tion from those intended for the table. The parks

were all planted with pine trees, of which the

sheep are so fond. The quantity and quality

of the wood products was a secondary consid-

eration with this gastronomic breeder. All he

cared for was to produce the finest mutton, and

he certainly succeeded in beating all the other

work for nearly a quarter of a century, the

market is still very small. It has been calcu-

ated that Paris consumes over 1,750,000 sheep

a year, and this number does not include more

luze. Many of our rich men have extensive

pleasure farms. Some of them know some-

thing about gastronomy and possess a tolera-

bly appreciative palate. Why don't they try to

tallow and whose meat is a little less rank than

that of a common Spanish goat? Mr. W. R. Travers, the Lorillards, Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt,

and men like them ought to set an example

The experiment cannot cost much, and is sure

There was quite a slume vesterday in the

Chicago market. The men who tried to put

fluning to be punished. They tried to make

all the capital they could out of the floods and

the weather scare, but all their lying and tricky

elegrams were of no avail. At one and the

ame office and at one and the same hour, tele-

grams were received on Tuesday from locall-

ies not 200 miles apart, one saying: "Buy ev-

erything. Snowing and freezing everywhere;" while the other said, "Sell everything. Robins

and bluebirds singing like in May." A directo-

what seems to be the most intelligent advice to

of one of the great Northwestern roads sent

a friend at the Produce Exchange: "Buy all

the corn you can. The amount of damage done

to the last crop is much greater than people

have any idea of. If you like to hedge sell wheat against it. There is too much wheat

everywhere. It must be shipped sooner or

ater, yet not a bushel of it can be moved unless

There is some excitement among gas men on

account of the progress in the works of the

Equitable Gas Light Company. The Legisla-

no new company for supplying gas in the

metropolis can obtain a charter unless two-thirds of the taxpayers living along the lines of

mains give their consent to the epening of the streets. As this consent cannot possibly be ob-

great corporations for supplying gas. Luckily

for the people of New York, the new company

is compelled under its charter to charge not

amount, therefore, may be considered to be the

maximum rate for gas in the future. Of course

tained, the Equitable will be the last

more than \$1.75 per 1,000 cubic feet.

ture some time ago passed an act under whi

the price goes down ten cents a bushel."

up the prices of breadstuffs are evidently be-

very slow, however,

to do a good deal of good.

difference of age and destination. Those in-

was carried by him into an elaborate system

establishment of M. Nouette-Delorme, in the

of Count de Bouillé, in the Nièvre, are quite fa-

ion of an occasional purchase of a few good

and appearance that are most interesting.

The Senate Still Debating Finance-The The gay season is speedily drawing to its ciose, and in a few days more there will be nothing lefter it but wern-out bedies and sickly faces. To judge from the brilliancy of the WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 .- The Senate resumed ensideration of the National Bank Circulation bill to-day, and the amendment of Mr. Plum! balls and banquets given, the country must be was rejected, 35 to 15. Mr. Morrill's amendmuch more prosperous than figures and facts ment giving the four per cent, bonds a highe seem to imply. But, of course, the display and ostentation of the fashionable world have but rate of circulation, and also giving banks organized on a gold basis the same privilege little direct relation to the actual condition of as other national banks, was rejected as general business. The wealth exhibited at the fashionable entertainments is mostly the pro-duct of old accumulations. By far the greates whole, 36 to 20, but afterward, on motion Mr. Morrill, the portion of the amendmen relating to the gold banks was agreed to.

Mr. Morgan then introduced an amenda shows of toilets and jewelry were made by women of very mature age. In fact, the dia roviding that State bonds may be received monds displayed by some of them painfully on deposit as security when their interest has been paid for five years prior to the deposit and when they are at par in New York.

Mr. Plumb reported an original bill from the Committee on Agriculture, making the Department of Agriculture an executive department, whose chief officer shall be the Secretary of Agriculture. suggested the idea of a lantern upon the ruin house in course of demolition is an old and deserted thoroughfare. The young

Committee on Agriculture, making the Department of Agriculture an executive department, whose chief officer shall be the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. Beck introduced a bill providing that if at any time the revenues of the Government shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations made by Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury shall use so much of the cash balance remaining in the Treasury as may be necessary to make up the deficit, as if such cash balance were money not otherwise appropriated. and that he be directed not to issue or sell bonds of the United States in order to obtain money to make up such deficit until the cash balance in the Treasury has been reduced below \$190,090,000.

The bill increasing the appropriation to provide arms, equipments, ammunition, &c., for the militis from \$200,0000 \$600,000 was passed.

There was an animated debate in the House on a resolution reported from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, calling on the Postmaster-General for information about the Star route investigations not hitherto made public. The Postmaster-General recently reported that it might be detrimental to the interests of the Government in future suits to make such information public, and several members objected to the resolution on that account, but it was finally agreed to by a vote of 148 to 106.

In Committee of the Whole there was a discussion upon the appropriation for the West Point Academy. It was stated that while the appropriation for the pay of the cadets has been increased \$10,000, there were but 279 eadets in attendance, although the law allowed whether there was a young man in his district who could pass the examination. Mr. Cobb averred that the principal study there was mathematies, and that the requirements in that branch were so high that he doubted whether there was a young man in his district who could pass the entrance examination.

Mr. Bandall defended the high standard.

Mr. S. S. Cox advised the appointment of a committee to go to West Point and Annapolis to see that by. Only old people are somebody, and go everywhere. Here it is the reverse (and a most satisfactory one, tool. The old people mostly and spend either their inheritance or their own than ever. The bad champagne and hat check windles have alone made progress. All the

THE HISTORY OF A WARHORSE.

Comanche, the Sole Survivor of the Caste Massacre on the Little Bly Morn. St. Paul, Feb. 20 .- An officer of the Fourth Cavalry says that Buffalo Bill has applied for permission to take the horse Comanche and ase him in connection with his theatrical performances throughout the country. Of course nis request will not be granted. Comanche was the favorite horse of Capt. Keogh, and was rid-Horn in 1876. He was the sole survivor of the Custer massacre. The horse was found soon after the battle standing in the waters of the river. He had seven wounds three of them dangerous ones, and had made his way to the river to slake his thirst and allay the fever resulting from his injuries. He was brought to Fort A. Lincoln, and remained there until the headquarters of the Seventh Cavalry were moved to Fort Meade, where ho is at the present time. Commande originally belonged to Co. I, now stationed at Fort Totten, under command of Capt. Nowland, but in 1878 Col. Sturgis ordered the transfer of the horse to the custody of the Adjutant of the regiment, and directed that he never again be ridden by any one. The order also provided that he be properly caparisoned and led in front of the colors at every parade of the regiment. In color Commands is dark dun, and although over 20 years old, he is in excellent condition, and frisky as a colt. Horn in 1876. He was the sole survivor of the

PAY WITHOUT SERVICES.

Mr. Bessou's Allegations About a U. S. Die

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.-Mr. S. B. Benson, formerly Chief of the Secret Service division of the Trens ary Department, testified before the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice to-day in relation to the defalcation of United States Marshal Hall in the Western district of Pennsylvania. In speaking of the cresent organization of the United States Dis crict Attorney's office in Pittsburgh, he said that all the work was performed by the attorney, Mr. Stone, and his assistant, Mr. Wilson, and that Mr. D. Cameron, who is Senator Mitchell's law partner and brother-in-law, and aristocratic breeders. Progress in this case is who draws a salary of \$1,500 per annuin as an assi attorney, lives at Wellstero, Tioga county, about 400 miles from Pittsiergel, and renders no public service. This state of affairs, he said, had given rise to a good deal of scandal in the district.

He also made a statement in regard to the failure of the Vensarya National Bank toghte effect that when the failure occurred the bank owed the Government \$200,000, which was there on deposit; that by some manipulation the bank got the limited states to agree to take 1,200 acres of lend in the oil regions in payment of the debt; that the Government had subsequently to pay an oil mortgage of \$13,000 in order to get a clear title to wealthy and intelligent breeders have been at quantity of fine sheep brought into the Paris han 10,000 head of betes d'élerage or bêtes de

take 1.200 acres of lend in the oit regions in payment of the debt, that the Government had subacquarily to pay an old marigage of \$13.000 m order to get a clear title to a portion of the land, and that about twe-hirds of the land was sold afterward for \$8.000. The witness had also heard and believed that "by some manipulation" the lank had succeeded in withdrawing its deposit in the Treasury of \$100,000, thus leaving the Government noth-ing but this oil land in lieu of the \$250,000; or if the de-posit was not returned, in the of the debt of \$180,000. In answer to a question by Mr. Milliken, the witness admitted that at the time the settlement was made with the bank oil lands in western Pennsylvanta were re-garded as very valuable. Gen. Iongstreet, Marshai of the Korthern district of Georgia, has asked to be heard in defence of his manage ment of that office.

The Secretary of New Mexico Accused of Courping Power.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20. Senators Vest and ekrell, Speaker Cartisie, and Representatives Su and Morrison received a telegram from Santa Fe to-day eaying that the Secretary of New Muxico refuses to administer the eath of office to legally elected members of minister the eath of office to legally elected members of the Territorial Legislature assembled to-day, and as-somes to dechle the election and qualifications of mem-bers aradiust the vote of a majority holding legal certif-orites of election, and asking assistance in maintaining the rights of the signers under the law against official userpation of Pederal officers. The signers who say they are a majority of the Council and are composed of representatives of both political parties, are Franco Charz/(Rep.) President; Henry L. Warren (Dem.) Chas. Montado (Rep.), J. J. Valdez (Rep.) Franco Peren (Dem.). Authony Joseph (Dem.), and H. H. Wintenfil (Dem.).

Gov. Abbett will have his Way.

Thenron, Feb. 20.-Gov. Abbett, in his inqugural, shift that some means must be taken to increase the revenues of the State by about \$250,000 a year to make them used all demands without the levying of a State tax. He suggested a number of ways in which State tax. He suggested a number of ways in which this increased revenue could be obtained, none of which has yet been adopted by the Legislature.

The tisvernor how refuse to sign any bills necessitating an expenditure by the State until some method is adopted of raising the additional revenue. To avoid the accessary of vetoes, he requested the President of the accessary of vetoes, he requested the President of the algorithm of the properties of the Assembly today to have all such bills held by the Committees on Passed Bills until the Legislature shall adopt some means for preventing the prospective default. This is more positive action than any previous tovernor has taken to prevent the appropriation of money in excess of the State's income.

The Fight at Danville.

Washington, Feb. 20.—In the Danville inves-igation the Rev. W. H. Barksdale (colored) insisted that the crowd of colored people at the riot was composed in the crows of colored people at the riot was composed in part of women and children. Athert Calloway (colored) thought the whites and blacks were equally to blane for gathering at the secal of the riot the prefix there) there is was a personal effair, in which the colored in an ability with the colored in the colored in the support of importance was learned from them.

The Central Pacific's Tax Arrenes. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.-It is announced the Covernor has decided upon an extra sea-

the Legislature to take action in the matter of the Stat and county insee utpost by the Central Pacific Railwa Company for the years last, less), and less, which, wat the interest and prounty amount to \$19.74 (so.). It has been established that the law will not permit a compro-mise, and that the total amount must be paid. End of Canada's Cabinet Crists.

OTTAWA, Feb. 20.-Mr. Costigan, Minister of

Inhand Revenue, respined from the Cabinet because the Ministry did not treat his Irish Catholic Friends justiy in the matter of appointments. The Fremier invisis promised certain concessions. Mr. Costigan withdrew his resignation, and took his sent in the Commons. Mexico Increasing its Tariff.

amount, therefore, may be considered to be the maximum rate for gas in the future. Of course work on the mains is suspended during the present cold weather, but aiready twenty inlies of pines extending from Fifty-seventh street to Third street along the principal avenues and streets, have been hald. Twenty-eight miles of pines more are on hand to continue the work further down town as soon as the weather becomes more propitious. At the company's works on the East River, between Thirty-minth and Forty-first streets, four large tanks have been completed and work is in progress on the buildings and rus holders. The capacity of production is to be 2,000,000 cubic feet per day, and more than half the people living on the streets and avenues where the mains have already been laid have made application for gas as soon as the works are competed. The majority of the stockholders are also large consumers, and it looks as if the days of every bitant charges for has will soon be at an end. The stock market was very strong restorday, but it is questionable whether the strength will prove lasting. Mr. Gould who is its chief supporter, was reported in the afternoon as leaving for the South. On the other hand, Mr. C. J. Osborn and Mr. Cammack who intended to go South last week, remain in town, being, as is alleged, anylous to watch the market. Warnington, I'sh. 20.—The Treasury De-partment has been informed that the President of Mexico has samed a decree imposing an additional duty of 5 per easil on all articles imported into Mexico, com-mencing on the 15th of May next.

A Dilatory Hint to Long Island Colored Men. To the Entrop of The Sun-Sir: For the rate politic colores people on Long Island please advise them to lale; themselves before and behind, "I am not flugg," as an pour data) because food or shelter now on the island is heatled from the door and the most of the land of the

BUNBRAMS.

-The French Minister of Marine has or

reddrait and gamele to be substituted for babers and ibord, starboard and incheard, to present confusion. -The town of Halle is making great prepa-

afions to celebrate next Sunday the bicentenary of Handel's birth. Invitations to the fertival bave been sent to all the chief music sans of Europe. -Eight hundred vagrants, a score of them

men whose ages ranged from 50 to 90 years, were accreated in a single week toward the close of last month in Paris. Hany of them asserted that they had not slept on a bed for thirty years. -The Lancet, in referring to a recent fist

fight, says: "There is evidently a tendency on the part of seme of the occupants of the judicial bench to took with a compassionate if not with an approving eye upon these encounters. There can be no question that the fiet is preferable to the kuife." "Miss Mary Anderson," remarks the

21. James's Gazette, "continues to meet with much success at the Lycours, and it is stated that the receipts amount to over \$2,000 weekly. No fewer than three London managers have offered to place their theatres at her disposal after the conclusion of her present term." -The Emperor of Austro-Hungary has

made Herr Tiera (who after the awful floods at Secredin was appointed Special Royal Commissioner, and re-habilitated the town with marvellous energy and success) a Baron, with the title of the place he has served so ably and with such complete entistaction to

-It is said that the celebrated Strucking cheese of Milau has been found by experiment to be made with great success in the meist green pasturages of Ireland. This Struchino, which is nothing more than prossed curd, is considered the finest existing experinent in cheese making and is thought so exquisite by urmets of Italy that but little of it comes here -In the year 1883 there was no actual

creation among the British Peers, and only one promo-tion, that of Lord Chancellor Selboarne to an Eardom. Among the Barenets there were eight creations, Clarks of Rupertawood in Australia, Wells, Jessel, Clark, Hewett, Farrer, Bowman, and Lister. The order of the Royal Fed Cross, of which thirty-five ladies have been ecinismts, was founded last year. -In a letter to the British Medical Journal

Dr. Armitage refers to the occupations of billed person as being, in many cases, of an extraordinary character, Among these specified are 6 painters (artists, 2 dentists, 1 photographer, 29 conchinen, 1 hostler, 1 shebrma, sculptor, and 2 leaders of wagons. He knows a blind man who buys poultry on commission, and knew one now dead, who was a dealer in horses on a large scale. -Dr. Abbott writes in Science that he ones

ound a full-grown chipmunk in the stomach of a buil rog: in another of the same species (Rang Cates) pana ie found an eighteen inch garter make which had been ne tound an organized-line garder analy which are been swallowed by the frog while the analy was in the act of swallowing a mouse. The analy could not defend itself while it had a mouse in its gullet, and the frog took advantage of the fact. Of course, no one will find the story difficult to swallow. -Some letters of Horace Walpole, just

sublished for the first time, give strange pictures of the London of his day. A favorite morning diversion was to pass under the heads of newly hung criminals at Temple Bar, where people made a trade of letting spyglasses at a halfpenny a look. Another fashionable amusement vas seeing prisoners flogged at Bridewell Hospital, where nen and women, stripped to the waist, were brought one by one to the whipping post.

One of the results of admitting women to

the practice of medicine may be to lead us to a scientific understanding of the nature of love. Mrs. M. P. Saw-telle, M. D., Dean of a women's medical college, and editor of the San Francisco Medico Literary Journal, prints in her February paper an article on the "Pathology of Passion." A medical contemporary is awaiting the Therapentics of Love "-which he hopes to find in the next number-with much anxiety. -Cork city, in which an election is about

—COTE CITY, In Which an election is about to take place, has the third largest borough electorate in Ireland, having, with its population of 104,400, voters to the number of 4,704. Belfast, which is fast becoming both in wealth and population the premier borough of Ireland, has the largest electorate, viz. 21,505 to a population of 203,122, whereas Dublin has but 13,580 to its population of 273,282. Limerick has 1,816 electors to a sepulation of 273,283. Limerick has 1,816 electors to a sepulation of 273,283. sopulation of 48,670, and Waterford 1,446 to 29,181.

-M. Chevrouil, the illustrious French chemist, and director of the Gobella's manufactory, lately reached the age of 98, when he was put on the re-stred list. He would not stand such treatment, however, and has been restored to his position. The old man is constantly at work, and allows himself but ten minutes for each of his two daily meals. His breakfast counter of a plate of ment, a single vegetable, and two gineses of water. He never drank a glass of wine in his life. His finner is almost as plain as his breakfast.

-The Madhi is not an Arab by birth, and s of a black hue, which is unacceptable to the Semitia Moslems. He belongs, however, to the Kadrivel order which is held in very high veneration in Egypt, and which preserves all the pagan superstitions, including the worship of the gigantic shoe of their founder. They are distinguished from other orders by their white banners and by carrying always fish nets in their re-ligious processions. With the Malawiych and Ahmediysh they are among the most powerful of the Derwish orders in Syria and Egypt.

-Of late years there has been in England praiseworthy resistance against any attempt to enlose open spaces, more especially in the case of Hamp stead Heath, where the late Lord of the Manor was most desirous of building; and now there is a scheme fomented by the Society for the Promotion of Open Spaces to acquire as a national, or at any rate metropolitan, undertaking several bundred acres of heath pasture land, and beech woods between Hampetead and Highgate, and preserve them forever as open spaces for the enjoyment of the public.

-Near Brighton, on the south coast of Engand, the other day, a large quantity of wreckage was iand, the other day, a large quantity of wreckage was washed ashers. Among other articles were a dozen thirty-six gallon casks of wine and several casks of Bur-ton ats. A large concourse of persons assombled, pur-loining various articles and broaching the casks. An extraordinary scene of drunkenness followed, numbers of men and boys lying around bulplessly intoxicated, many of them insensible. Twenty persons were found helplestly drunk after 5 o'clock on the next afternoon, and had not several constguards arrived on the spet, a mumber of them would have been drewned.

-Speaking of newly born infants, Prof. Genzmer says that the sense of touch is developed from the carliest period, and redex actions are readily ex-cited by the slightest stimulation, especially of the face, and then of the hands and the soles. The feeling of brain is only clearly exhibited after 4 or 5 weeks, before which time infants do not shed tears. Honger and thirst are manifessed in increased general irritability, with reflex movements, which come after the first week. Smell and taste are not distinguishable ! fants. Hearing is perceptible in the first or second day of life. They are very sensitive to light, and after a few days learn to follow the motion of objects by moving their head. Between the fourth and firth week the convergence of the pends and power of contination in vision are perceptible. A distinct perception of color does not exist under 4 or 5 months.

-In the Physic-Medical Journal of Indianapolis, Dr. White tells of a magnetic healer who had been fleecing the people of that city. The charlatan billed the town with statements that he was "endorsed by the crowned heats of Europe and Mr Vanderbit," and a spirited woodent showed him in the act of "the laying on of hands," four each huger of which there dashed broad, signag lines of lightning. He did, in fact, produce surprising electric effects, but fear of expeatre and a sheriff's uttachment compelled him at last to leave town, His desk contained a two celled Grove battery, with inaniated wires running to a switch, and thence under the carpet to all paris of the room, where they terminated in copper plates having blout plus just long enough to penetrate the carpet and reach the patient's feet. Hence, no matter where the patient might stand or sit, he could not avoid coming into unconscious contact with an electric feeder. The doctor, scated at his desk, took his fee, switched the current to the proper wire, rashed to his patient, and soon convinced him of his miractions pourers. The people were great in faith, and "Dr. St. John" took in much money, until the prets cast doubt upon his methods.

-A French philosopher has been collecting the statistics of divorce, and isoturing on the theories with which they supply him. The results are interesting, and in some respects singular. Some well-known ing, and in some respects angular. Some well-known theories are quite upact by his facts and hyures. Taking a fixed standard of 1000 marriages, the philosopher distributes all countries into three groups—froup A, where the discress average from 1 to 5 in the 14000; group B, where they rain from 0 to 10; group C, where in a thousand smarriages there are from 11 to 28 discress 4 tis strange to find among the first class the Instinut the Russians, and the Saotich. It seems the only point in dominon among mationalities otherwise so opposed. The Swedes, the Norwegians the Dutch, and the Hung, risans are in the second class, while the third includes most are in the second class, while the third includes most other European peoples. The philosopher mosts that the laws of a country have no influence on those results. Norway and Denmark have the same laws, and Norway is moral and Pennark is lines: Switzerland is uncre-public but in the canton of Lucerne there is scarsely ever a divorce, and in Appenach there are a great many. In Catholic countries, as a rule, there are few, and in To estable countries, as a rule, there are few, and in Protestant there are many. Must depends on profession. Artists and men of letters seem very unfortunate in their unions. Sloreover the statistics of succide run parallel with those of divorce. Sanony is the country where both are found in greatest numbers. For a space of three years the number of suicides remained stationary in sweden, and so the the divorces. Both are checked by the tarth of children. The lecturer closed with a single station. with a singular statutic. Where the husband is from five to twenty five years older than his wife the number of divorces rules up to 184 in the 1,000; where he is more than twenty five, they drop to one per cent.